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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 35
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LI, NO 21

HOW'S YOUR LIVER ?

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As a general family remedy for dyspepsia, torpid liver, constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.
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SELECT STORY.

HOW AMASA SNOW GOT ON HIS FEET.

Amasa Snow sat in his little law office, his feet on the top rim of his stove, and his stove full of wood and red hot. His office was about a rod from his house, and quite near the high wooden gate leading into the village street. Over the door read, "Prothonotary and Attorney-at-law." It was a huge, faded sign in black letters; one could not go by Amasa Snow's office and not know of the business of its occupant. The trouble with the sign was that it was not alluring enough. Squire Slayton, down the street, with a very small sign and over a grocery store, and without a big white house, and a family name and connection—Squire Slayton somehow got all the business there was going on in East Chesterville. Amasa Snow sat tilted back in his wooden arm chair, pulling his long chin beard, scratching the few gray hairs in his sloping gray head, and trying to conjure up some new scheme by which he could beat Slayton again, and defer the foreclosure sale. He had deferred it five times on one excuse and another; but Slayton had him this time; there was no help for it. The old place would have to be sold—the old place where his boyhood had been passed until he went to college, and where he had lived ever since and seen his six girls grow up about him. His six motherless girls! He reached down and broke a splinter off a bit of pine wood by the stove, and began to chew hard on it. What would become of the girls? Every one a beauty in his eyes; every one worthy of marrying the Governor of the State. How could he tell them that the sale of their old home could be postponed no longer; that every device and trick, and every legal quibble, had been tried and tried again? He dared not tell the girls. He looked out of the window; it was raining. An April shower, to be sure, with the prospect of a golden sunset later on, but everything outside under the trees look very muddy and dismal. Amasa Snow felt very much decreased. Fate appeared to be against him.

There were his law books—a couple of hundred dingy calf volumes, not kept up to date, the inheritance from the judge, his father, but even the law books were "chatteled," as they said, i. e., mortgaged, quite beyond their value. Everything he had, in fact, was mortgaged. He had come this wet April day to the end of things. Next week came the sale. He felt like saying—the deluge. He had not enough money to take him and his family out West.

That was his plan—to go West. He hardly felt his fifty years. He felt young and energetic when he thought of the West. By-the-by, there was his brother, Elisha—his brother who in his youth was so like him. He was West—in California. He had not seen him for twenty years. The last he had heard from him was a request to send on a hundred dollars. That was five years ago. He had sent him fifty, and nothing had been heard from Elisha since, except the name endorsed across the back of the check, showing that he had received the money.

No, it was clear that Elisha could never help him. Elisha had caused him to loose several thousand dollars once in a mine. Elisha's name was always a great bugbear in his family since. No, Elisha could not be expected to help him. Stay! An idea. Amasa Snow began to poke the red-hot fire vigorously. It was a bleak raw day, but the fire was hot enough in that little office if left alone. An idea. Elisha should be made to help him. It was a last hope, but it fired him with enthusiasm. He reached up into a dusty book case and got down a file of letters. He was looking for Elisha's address.

Just then there came a tap at the office door. Amasa turned round. "By George!" he cried, nearly carried off his feet with astonishment. "It's Elisha—*in propia persona!*"

"I have come home," said Elisha, meekly. "I have come home to neighbor round."

"And just in the nick of time, Elisha. Mighty glad I am to see you!" Then a thought occurred to him, as he shook his brother's hand with that feeble wave in the air so common in Southern Connecticut, he would not tell Elisha of his financial condition. He might not help him if he did. No, he would keep his own counsel.

The two brothers sat down by the stove, and Amasa threw another stick of soft pine on the fire. It was frightfully hot. "See here, Elisha," he said after a pause. "How's the grand American Eagle a-doin?"

"She isn't a-doin."

"Nothin' at all?"

"No; hasn't been for ten years."

"It was a splendid mine once, Elisha. You used to say so."

"So it was. But we struck hard pan—you remember about it. What's the use of rakin' over old personalities at this time, when I ought to be received with open arms, and a bonfire lighted, and fire-works touched off?"

"I know, I know," replied Amasa, apologetically. "I ought to ask how you have happened on East this way."

"Why, yes; you ought to show some brotherly feeling. It's natural."

"Well, Elisha, have you got any ready money in your pocket?"

"A thousand dollars."

Amasa walked over to his old rusty safe. "Better put the money in here?" he asked, casually. Elisha handed him a roll of bills. "Don't feel like payin' back any of that two thousand?" asked Amasa, facetiously, referring to the loan he had made him in the mining scheme.

"No," said Elisha, "I don't." After a pause, while his brother locked the safe, he said: "That thousand is the last cent I've got in the world."

"Glad you've come home, glad you've come to live with me," said Amasa, rubbing his hands. "The girls will be so happy to see you. Come, let's go in the house."

He slipped an old, well-worn overcoat over his shoulders without buttoning it, and they went in the rain. Elisha was very well dressed. Any one would have taken him for a well-to-do Western bank president. He looked sleek and fed. There wasn't a trace of anxiety about his face. Otherwise the brothers looked very much alike.

As they were crossing the threshold of the house, Amasa whispered: "Just tell the girls you're a millionaire; for a joke, you know."

Elisha winked. "Yes, he said, "for a joke—wish I was, though," and they entered the parlor. There were the six girls: good-looking, hearty, frank, healthy country girls. They all rose and gave a veritable shout of welcome. They usually gave a united shout when anything pleased them. They fairly screamed when Elisha opened the door. They flew at him. They kissed him. They took his hat for him; they took away his overcoat and umbrella. And how they were impressed when their father said, proudly, "And then to think that your uncle has returned to us a millionaire!"

"A millionaire!—really?" chorused the girls.

Elisha began to feel his old boastful spirit, for which he had long been noted, coming over him again. "Why," he said, "out in California we don't reckon a million much money. My five million dollars don't count very much out there."

"Elisha says he is going to build a public library building for East Chesterville," put in Amasa, without a grimace.

"A public library," chorused the girls.

"He says he don't mind paying off the debt on the church, either," added their prevaricator of a father.

"How perfectly splendid!"

"No one would have thought the Grand American Eagle Mine would have panned out so well," said Amasa.

By this time the six girls were dancing around the room in their excitement. They had never been so excited since John Mawley, the son of Mawley, the mill-owner at the other end of the village, had become engaged to Bessie Snow, their eldest sister—said Mawley having concluded, on the consent of his father, to break off said engagement, after knowledge of Lawyer Snow's financial condition came out and became common gossip.

"Elisha says the Sunday school shall have a new organ if it takes his last cent," said their father, laughing heartily. He could not hold himself in.

"Well," said Elisha, "not quite as bad as that. But they shall have a new melodeon—yes."

This capped the climax. The Sunday school had been holding picnics, strawberry festivals, lectures, busy bees, and I don't know what besides—in which the six girls had taken a lively interest—to raise money for an organ, but, do their best, they could raise only about fifty dollars. They threw themselves upon their uncle, and as there was not quite enough of him to go around, they threw themselves upon their father. It was a touching scene. Two of the girls were in tears, and one of them was heard to say: "Our deliverer."

Suddenly Bessie looked up. "It's late," she said—"it's dreadfully late for the sewing society!"

When they were alone, Elisha said: "You've done it!—you've gone and done it! In five minutes every word of what we've said will be all over this village. Yes, and all over the State of Connecticut. I say, Amasa, this isn't right!"

"Why? Don't you have any fears. Suppose they do tell of your millions; it will give you credit."

"Ah, yes, yes! but they will all be after me for money." Elisha straightened himself up very stiffly, and buttoned his coat over his chest very firmly, as if to impress on his brother the fact that he wouldn't let them have a cent—not one cent—if they did.

"Well, don't say it isn't so, anyway," whispered Amasa, and led Elisha to his room, where that great and good philanthropist lay down upon a sofa and took a comfortable nap.

For a week East Chesterville was in a condition of ferment. The resurrection of Elisha Snow in the form of a millionaire, after having departed twenty years before with a reputation for unconquerable laziness, and an ability remarkable only for imbibing hard cider, was enough to shake the entire county to its centre. Then his magnificent bequests—the town library building, the new organ, raising the minister's salary, proposing to establish a Home for Incurable Idiots—for poor Elisha found he could not stop promising when he had once begun, and his plan to build a new gymnasium, skating rink, winter bath, all combined, for the young people, made him at once the idol of the town.

Mawley, the mill owner met Amasa one day in the street. "See here," he said, "I've told Slayton to let up on you. You and I were always old friends. Pay up the interest on that mortgage any time you please. By-the-way, I'm tired of Slayton. He's hounded you, when you were down, in a mean way. I'm sick of Slayton. I'll send you a retainer to-morrow of five hundred dollars in a case I've got against some Providence people. Big case—big money in it. How's your brother?—pretty well, I hope. Those California magnates are all coming East, I hear. Think your brother would liketo put any money in my mill? A big chance now. I don't need the money, but it don't pay to keep all your eggs in one basket. How's Bessie? Good-morning."

"Mr. Mawley, one moment. You don't let up on me and send me this law suit because Elisha is a millionaire, do you?"

"Oh, no, no, no! My dear fellow, no, no! Why, what an idea! By-the way, I never favored the breaking off of that match—my son and Bessie. Good-day."

Amasa Snow got round behind the fence, and laughed and shook until the entire fence laughed and shook with him. His little scheme was working well. One needs very little capital in this world if one can only obtain its substitute—credit. That week and the next he had retainers sent him from several wealthy proprietors in a neighboring manufacturing town. They had heard of his brother's millions. He had the foreclosure suit discontinued, paid Mawley his interest, got his mortgage extended indefinitely. What is more, his business picked up so that he paid a large sum on account all around among his creditors. They all said: "Elisha is doing it for him." He painted and refurnished the old Snow house. He ran slightly into debt in doing it, but his girls had some new clothes sent them from New York. He donned a new suit of broad-cloth, and—he was happy. He was on his feet. Slayton was utterly nonplussed. In vain the wily petitioner went about spreaking doubts as to Elisha's having any money whatever, "Why don't he buy that organ?" he kept saying, until people began to wonder why indeed.

As soon as the rumor spread about that Elisha was childless, and that he intended leaving his money in equal shares to his six nieces, they went off literally like hot cakes.

Mawley junior, who really loved the girl, married Bessie, and then they were all married off in batches of two until the youngest refused to marry at all, saying, with her finger at her lip, "she preferred to stay with father."

In one year all this happened. Amasa Snow was now a successful man—his debts paid and practice increasing. One day the rumor reached him—why had not Elisha paid for that organ?

He went to Elisha. "It is time," he said, "for you to disappear."

"I am very contented here," protested Elisha, "reading the newspapers and sitting in the hotel. It agrees with me. I don't want to disappear."

He liked the adulation extended to him on the ground that he was a millionaire. He played the easy, well-fedrich plutocrat revisiting his New England home to perfection. His acting was consummate, because it was nature itself, without a mirror being held up to it. He had just that amount of narrowness, of close fistedness, of sagacious doubt as to the motives of men who approached him for schemes of investment; he acted the millionaire to perfection, and he never overdid it.

"Amasa, I can't go," he said. "They think I'm such a good man to make money. They have actually brought money to me to make more for them. Yes, I've received over fifty thousand dollars for investment within the last month."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed Amasa. "This is dreadful! I see State Prison yawning before us."

"It's just what the Grand American Spread-eagle Mine needs," said Elisha, swelling himself out—"a little money."

"Well, take the money and go, then—go! I will have nothing to do with this—nothing."

Amasa was very angry. He resolved to be responsible for his brother no longer. He went to his daughters, all but one now well married and in happy, well-to-do homes.

"Your uncle and I have had a row," he said. "He is going back to California."

"And the organ, the new library, the gymnasium?"

"Well, he is mad about something. He says the town has slighted him. But one thing must be understood, whatever he does—I wash my hands of him forever."

Elisha did leave a few days after. He took away about a hundred thousand dollars of widows' and orphans' funds, went to San Francisco, put his money into various enterprises, paid the beneficiaries eight per cent interest, was honest as the day, and died a few years ago worth a great deal of money, which he left, share and share alike, to his brother's six girls, and he left a thousand dollars to the new organ.

Amasa still lives—a fairly well to do old country lawyer—slightly in debt still, in East Chesterville. But he is the adored grandpapa of twelve of the dearest little grandchildren, and he often says to them, benignly: "Children, I have put all—and myself—on our feet. Yes, but I had to tell your mother an awful lie!"

"What was the lie, grandpopper?"

"I had to say the laziest man alive—your granduncle, children—I had to say the penniless old rascal—your grandfather's brother, my dears, who had robbed me of all I had in one of his mines, the Great American Spread-Eagle Gold and Silver—I had to say, and stan' to it, that he was one of the biggest millionaires on the Pacific coast! But that has put us on our feet."—*Richard R. Roe, in Harper's Weekly.*

The President and His Family.

One of the most interesting traits in the character of the President of the United States is the simplicity of his life and habits. His prosperity has done nothing to impair his plain and old-fashioned methods of living. No false personal pride and no constrained notions of the dignity of his office have made him stilted or offensive in the transaction of the public business or in his intercourse with the people. Yet, with all his simplicity of bearing, no man who has ever occupied the Presidential office has been more careful to preserve its real dignity and to make himself an object of respect to his fellow citizens.

There is something in the quiet and unostentatious ways of the President that the American people like and admire. Heretofore they have seen so much pompousness and sumptuousness in life at the White House that it is refreshing to them to behold a citizen there who does not forget that he is one of the people and whose family observe the same Democratic notion; no scandals, no tales of extravagance, no vulgar habits of social life have been associated with this administration, as they so often have been with its predecessors. On the contrary it has set a good example to the whole American people, and the influence of the White House will have a wholesome effect on the lives of thousands of men and women in the United States.

What we particularly like about President Cleveland is that he does not have around him any parasites or idlers.

Not only this, but we observe in the President's kinsmen the same robust sense and plain ways which characterize him. They do not hang around the white House and thrust themselves before the public and beg for office as the relatives of Grant, Hayes and Garfield did. Miss Rose Cleveland, the President's sister and a woman of exceptional ability, is quietly earning her living as a school teacher. The President's brother, William N. Cleveland, is a modest clergyman in a New York town whom most people never heard of outside of the community in which his work as a minister of the gospel is respected. All through the Cleveland stock runs this spirit of modesty, independence and true Democratic simplicity and it is a pleasing sight for Americans to contemplate in these days when public men and their relatives usually cut up such fantastic tricks before high heaven when they are dressed in a little brief authority—*Chester Democrat.*

A Brave Fellow.

A YOUNG SOLDIER, TOO SICK TO WORK, ORDERED TO BE SHOT BY GEN. BRAGG.

When Gen. Bragg's army evacuated Corinth, Miss., in 1862, there was a great deal of sickness among the soldiers, nearly one-fourth of the army being unfit for service.

Capt. S. R. Weston, of Company H, 5th Georgia regiment, and myself (belonging to Company E, same regiment), were on the sick list and not able to march, but still able to do light duty. So we were put in charge of the sick of our regiment, who were to be sent down on a separate train. While we were at the depot getting the men aboard and looking to their comfort, we noticed another squad to our left, as we faced the town, loading another train with quartermaster's and commissary stores and everybody seemed to be in a hurry and in some confusion. Every straggler was put to work, and many of the sick were made to work who ought to have been in bed. Some boisterous, overbearing fellow was bossing the job, and if he ordered a man to go to work and he refused he reported him at once to Gen. Bragg, who seemed to be superintending the whole movement in person.

Finally a young soldier came along on his way to the cars for the sick. He appeared to be about 20 years of age, tall and handsome, but pale and delicate. The man (or brute) commanding the work squad saw him and yelled out:

"Say, young man, fall in here and go to work! Heave these goods into these cars and be quick about it."

The young man replied:

"I am not able to work. If I were I would be with my company."

"Eh? Won't work, eh? We'll see about that. General!" he hollowed out to Gen. Bragg, who was passing, "here's a man who refused to work," pointing at the youth, who stood as firm as a rock. Gen. Bragg stopped and gazed at the young man, his eyes blazing as no other man's eyes can blaze, and repeated the order to help load those cars at once. The young man repeated his former answer, that he was not able to work; had he been able to work he would be able to march, and would be with his command.

The general's eyes seemed to flash fire as he exclaimed:

"What! You dare to disobey my orders?"

"I do," calmly replied the young man.

The general called a lieutenant of a Louisiana company of regulars doing guard duty, and said:

"Take six of your company and carry this man to that grove and shoot him."

The lieutenant called out six of his men and ordered them to load their guns, and while they were doing so Gen. Bragg beckoned the lieutenant, stepped behind a garden wall, spoke to him in a low tone not heard by any one else and walked away. The guard marched the young man to the grove, about one hundred yards to our right, placed him upon a stool against a large oak and started to blindfold him, which he would not permit, but took off his gold watch and chain and a fine gold ring from his finger, handed them to the lieutenant, and requested him to send them to his mother, at the same time writing her name and address on a piece of paper and handing it to the lieutenant, resumed his position against the tree, and, with a proud smile upon his lips and without a tremor in his voice, said:

"Now, sir, I am ready."

The lieutenant stepped off ten paces, brought his men to "attention," and commanded, in a loud voice distinctly heard by us: "Ready! Aim!"

I became so weak I thought I should faint, and caught hold of a small oak for support and closed my eyes to shut out the awful deed. There sat the young man, gazing into the muzzle of six muskets pointed at his heart, a single one of which might send his soul into eternity in the twinkling of an eye. He looked on as calmly as if he was looking at a camera and was simply having his photograph taken. But the lieutenant's next command was, "Recover arms!" which was willingly and promptly obeyed. The lieutenant then stepped up to the young man, bade him rise, grasped his hand in admiration, returned his watch and ring, which he received with a polite bow and the word "Thanks," and walked away as unconcerned as if nothing unusual had occurred.

The lieutenant and his men returned to their former position, in a few paces of where we were, and pretty soon Gen. Bragg returned and asked:

"Where is the boy?"

"Gone," said the lieutenant.

"What did you do?" asked the general.

"Just exactly as you directed," replied the lieutenant. "He handed me his watch and ring to send to his mother, took his position, refused to be blindfolded, said he was ready, and never batted his eyes even when we were at 'aim.' He's the bravest man I ever saw in my life!" And tears came into the lieutenant's eyes.

"Who is he, and where is he?" demanded the general, evincing much interest and looking in every direction.

"I don't know," answered the lieutenant." Here's his mother's name and address," handing him a slip of paper. He glanced at it, put it in his vest-pocket, and said:

"Well, find him. I'll promote him." And away they went to find the young hero.

But whether they ever found him, and if so, what came of it, I never knew.

When Gen. Bragg first gave the order to shoot the young man I suppose there were a hundred soldiers who heard it. They soon scampered away, some to work, some to hide out, others, —too sick to do either—took the places assigned them in the cars. And only Capt. Weston and myself, and perhaps two or three others, watched this episode to the end. Those others all thought, and those still living think to this day, that Gen. Bragg had that young man shot. Bragg was indeed a severe disciplinarian, but not so bad at heart as many deem him.

If a man is faithful to truth, truth will be faithful to him. He need have no fears. His success is a question of time.

Public Responsibility for Municipal Corruption.

It is only two or three years since a nocturnal transformation of Broadway into a railroad track began. There was something comical in the general consternation and indignation as the great street was swiftly torn up and the rails laid and the work completed, while nobody seemed able to suggest any remedy or avoidance; and if Jacob Sharp had been a conquering Timour the Tartar, apparently he could not have held the city more absolutely in his power.

Two years have passed, and the Aldermen, the guardians of the city who betrayed it, and Jacob Sharp, to whom it was betrayed, have been tried, convicted, and punished as felons, except those Aldermen who escaped and who are now self-exiled for life. It is of course shameful that such a conspiracy was possible in the city so soon after the Tweed frauds; but it is also most satisfactory that punishment has been so swift and so sure. Jacob Sharp and the Aldermen have been most justly punished. But they are not the original and sole criminals. They were indeed guilty of one of the worst crimes in a republic—that, namely, of subverting the government by debauching it. Jacob Sharp's offense was not the attempt in a simple and pure political community to buy public officers to aid his selfish purposes; but in a community where legislation was notoriously for sale he bought legislation.

For this situation public opinion is largely responsible. How many a citizen otherwise intelligent has not constantly thought and said for many a year that nobody was more interested in the government than office-holders who were employed by it, and consequently that nobody ought to be more willing to pay political assessments for election expenses! This has been the law laid down by party clubs and associations until it has thoroughly confused public opinion. Nominations for office have been put up at auction to the highest bidder. The price was paid in the form of a political assessment to the party committee, and even judges upon the bench have in this way paid for their seats. The assessments upon some of them have amounted to thousands of dollars. Men receiving nominations to the Assembly have been made to pay great sums. Why? and with what understanding?

They are generally men totally unfit for such public trusts, but peculiarly fitted to the party tools. Their grade of intelligence forbids the expectation of public service, but it especially qualifies them to be the unscrupulous agents of party bosses. They are made to pay heavily for nominations which are equivalent to elections, because it is understood that they will reimburse themselves by selling their legislative votes. This is so generally understood that when a bill is introduced in the Legislature which is known as "a strike"—a bill, that is to say which threatens great injury to private property in the city—the property-holders do not depend upon their representatives—their representatives are the strikers; they do not confide in the intelligence and honor of the Legislature—they have had too much experience—but they raise a purse and send an agent with it to defeat the bill. How? by buying the votes of legislators.

In this condition of affairs Jacob Sharp wishes to secure for himself and for nothing, an exceedingly valuable franchise which is at the disposition of the Aldermen. He knows that legislation may be bought at Albany, and he naturally infers that it is for sale at the New York City Hall. He consequently selects his agents and makes his purchase. He does what it is notorious that great and respectable corporations do, what political committees and respectable politicians do. He "soaps" the ways, and buys what he wants. And why do the politicians and Jacob Sharp buy? Because of a situation produced by the theory that public office is private plunder, a theory which is maintained by the practice of supporting parties and paying party expenses by assessing public officers, and which is constantly strengthened by sneers at all declarations and efforts toward simple honesty and clean-handedness in politics as namby-pamby sentimentality, and affected dudism, and a Pharisaic assumption of superior virtue.

The most vital import of all public questions at present is corruption in government—a corruption which is largely due to the doctrine that public place is the proper spoils of party. This principle, when applied to the whole subordinate body of administration, means simply that party work of any kind is to be rewarded by the public money. The venality of politics necessarily follows, and the sale of nominations, the corruption of elections and the bribery of legislators are the logical consequences. Jacob Sharp is the type of this tendency and of its result. He is a text worth pondering—and improving.—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, in *Harper's Magazine for September.*

His Flyship on a Spree.

The bartender said: "A roach is a happy, harmless drunkard, but liquor makes a fly quarrelsome." At that instance a big house fly fell into a glass of champagne that one of the spectators of the roach's debauch was preparing to drink. The fly was rescued from the wine and laid on the counter. He appeared at first to be dead, but he finally revived, struggled to his feet and tried to walk away. One of the spectators thrust his finger before the fly's head, but his flyship paid no heed to the act. He walked about in a circle and staggered like a toper. Occasionally the legs on one side of his body would give out and he would fall over on his back, wearily wave his legs in the air and then lie motionless and supremely contented. A magnifying glass was produced and a view of the fly's countenance showed that his eyes were glassy and his expression idiotic as compared with that of the temperate fly. When the wine had begun to fully assert its power the fly struggled to his feet and proceeded to vindicate the bartender's estimate of him. He reeled along the counter until he met a sober fly that was making towards a cube of loaf sugar. The toper darted towards the temperate fly and attacked him with malice aforethought. The temperate fly tried in vain to escape. Then he turned on his assailant, rolled him over on his back and left him with his legs in the air.

In a Cataleptic Trance for Months.

THE SLEEP OF A WOMAN IN JOLIET—FRIGHTENING A PIOUS OLD IRISHWOMAN.

The case of Mrs. Herbert, the cataleptic of St. Joseph's hospital, Joliet, Ill., appears to baffle the medical men. For 219 days she has slept, and all the ingenuity and skill that have been brought to bear to bring her back to consciousness have been unavailing. She has wasted away until now she is almost a phantom. She rarely moves a muscle. The sleeper gave everybody a surprise Monday, 22nd inst. Mrs. Burns, who knew Mrs. Herbert before her catalepsy, occupies the same ward with her, and was left alone for a time with the sleeper. Sister Barbara, hearing an alarm from that ward, hastened thither and found Mrs. Burns crouched upon the floor, crossing herself vigorously and in a state of great excitement. When questioned she told the following story of her experience with Mrs. Herbert:

"Lord help me, but I thought I'd have a fit when I saw the lids of her eyes roll up and she lookin' at me wid all her might, as if she'd look a hole through me body. When she seen how bad I was scared she set up a laughin' and thin, before I could get a word in edgeways, she begin to rattle away about her neighbors as fast as a horse could trot. The sound of her voice was so sharp that it gave me a pain in me ears, and I shook me hand at her by way of biddin' her stop her clatter, but she kep right on lek she was wound up fur a month. At last she stopped long enough to take her breath when I axed why it was she didn't speak to her children whin they came to see her t'other day. Wud ye believe it? The minute I put that to her she snapped her eyes shut lek two traps and her jaws went together like a bang. Divil the word more could I get out of her, and so I called to Sister Barbara and towld her just what I'm telling ye now. I haven't got over the fright it's given me yet, and if it wasn't that I have the rheumatics so bad in me legs I'd hev been out of the room the moment she opened her eyes."

Dr. Ward, the physician who has attended Mrs. Herbert closely, had a similar experience with her about two months ago. She had then been asleep three months. One day he observed that the pose of the women's head indicated that she had been leaning forward and had quickly straightened it up as he entered the room. Her hands were extremely cold and her lips a deep purple. Her face was as pallid as death. The doctor told her to stand up. She did not move until he touched her shoulder, when she immediately stood up as requested, her arms hanging lifeless at her sides. The doctor then had a small footstool placed in her path, and then said:

"Now, Mrs. Herbert, we will take our morning walk."

"It may have been imagination," said the doctor, "but I thought I saw the suggestion of a smile play about the corners of her mouth as I spoke to her. However, holding her hand in mine I led the way to the centre of the room, where Sister Barbara had placed the footstool, and as we neared it I quickened the pace somewhat and Mrs. Herbert tripped over it and would certainly have fallen had I not been there to catch her. As she straightened herself up she opened her eyes for a moment only and then burst out laughing. It seemed to be a hysterical laugh, but she was over it in a moment and she became apparently as insensible as ever to any physical emotion from that day until yesterday, when she is alleged to have talked at length to Mrs. Burns. It is certain that she is now as fast asleep as ever, and it is a grave question whether her next awakening, should the interregnum of apathy be extended to the same period as has been noted in the past, will not be in another world."

Mrs. Herbert receives only about enough food daily to sustain life in a bird, the doctors say, and it is their opinion that she cannot long live in her present condition.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Prayer and Business.

HOW REAL ESTATE DEALS ARE CARRIED ON IN DAKOTA SANCTUARIES.

On Wednesday evening, about two months ago, a prayer meeting was held by the members of one of the leading churches in Aberdeen, this Territory. Owing to some repairs being made in the church building, it took place at the residence of a prominent member of the church, named Dawson, who was also a leading real estate dealer. The city was at that time in the height of a boom.

Rev. Bagley had charge of the meeting, and, after a number of those present had offered prayers the reverend gentleman called on Brother Dawson. He accordingly knelt by a chair, and, after a fitting introduction, said:

"And we desire to further thank Thee this evening for allowing me to put my new north side addition upon —"

"Hold on, brother, hold on," interrupted Rev. Bagley. "It hardly seems to me proper for you to introduce private real estate deals in a supplication at a church prayer meeting. Don't do it Brother Dawson."

But Brother Dawson was of a stubborn disposition and this only made him more determined. He continued:

"As I was saying, I desire to return thanks for thy providential guidance while placing my north side addition on the market. As Thou probably knowest I have thrown the entire addition on the market at $450 per lot, though they are all well worth—"

"How's that, brother?" put in Rev. Bagley, eagerly, as he took his face out of his hands and peered sideways over his

The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Sittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1887.

The Democratic State Convention nominated J. Ross Thompson of Erie for Supreme Judge, and B. J. McGrann of Lancaster for State Treasurer. This news is received as we go to press.

The President last week appointed Alexander McCue of New York present Solicitor of the Treasury, to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, to succeed the late Professor Baird.

When Gov. Foraker of Ohio is so ashamed of the action of his political friends that he attempts to apologize for, and explain away the insult offered the President at Wheeling, as an accident, and one of those "unfortunate occurrences" for which no one is to blame, the public may feel sure that something pretty bad has been done.

If Democratic members of the G. A. R. had refused to march under the portrait of a republican President, and had trailed the American flag in the dust, as did the republican G. A. R men at Wheeling, Va. last week, the columns of their party organs would have teemed with denunciation of the act as disloyal and treasonable. If the organization permits an open insult to be offered the Chief Executive of the nation because he is a Democrat, the sooner it disbands, the better, for it has then become a mere political organization to be run in the interest of the republican party. If such things are permitted the democratic veterans should organize a loyal G. A. R. which will respect the President of the United States without regard to political parties.

The difference between the soldier and the brawler who is steadily bringing disgrace upon the veterans of the country, was sharply defined at the reunion of the Army of West Virginia in Wheeling on Friday last. Among the street decorations for the occasion, was a large portrait of President Cleveland suspended across the street from the *Register* office, on which were the words—"God Bless our President, Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy." When the front of the column of soldiers reached the flag, they turned from the street to the pavement and drooped their flags, exhibiting their purpose to display the utmost contempt for the President as advised by Brawler Tuttle. Fortunately for the credit of the veterans, the column of Encampment No. 1, of the Union Veteran Legion, of Pittsburg, came up and marched squarely under the banner with upright flag-staffs and showed their self-respect as soldiers by saluting the Cleveland banner.

The fact that a lot of brawlers were responsible for this disgraceful conduct of a few soldiers, is evinced by the crowd of fellows who met the marching column in the street and violently importuned them to refuse any semblance of respect to the president, and it is not surprising that many soldiers in the procession tore off their badges and left the ranks. No self-respecting soldier would have either committed such a breach of decency or advised others to do it. And the occasion very distinctly drew the line between the soldiers and the brawlers of the veteran organizations. Mr. Hart, editor of the *Intelligencer*, the Republican organ of Wheeling, delivered an address, expressing regret for the dispute and said that the Democrats of Wheeling had contributed liberally of their time and money to give a generous welcome to the soldier guests.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1887.

It seems to me that the public land policy of this administration commends it to the favor of the people far more than any other measure it has adopted. There has been no cessation in the great work of overhauling the swindling manipulations of hungry land-sharks and the powerful railway corporations have also been made to disgorge much of a free people's birthright, ruthlessly given away by Republican Administrations. Under the swamp land law, passed by Congress in 1850, authority was granted certain States, with public lands in their borders, to drain and reclaim all swamp and overflowed lands, preparing them for purposes of agriculture; later, acts were passed granting to the States with such lands an indemnity of $1,25 per acre for each acre of swamp land sold by the Government after the act of 1850 and up to the date of the indemnity act of 1855. Then in 1857, Congress passed a law securing to each State the titles to such tracts as were condemned by the several States as swamp lands. Now, so far as can be ascertained Louisiana is the only State that has made any attempt to reclaim these lands, and that was soon abandoned. You can at a thought see what a vast field of fraud was invitingly opened by the Government, full advantage of which was taken by thousands of unscrupulous persons who falsely swore away millions of acres of the most fertile lands the settlers and the United States land agents often making a "combine" against the Government in their nefarious work. As the swamp law was passed thirty-seven years ago, if the law had been carried out in good faith, the States would have long since reclaimed all such lands; but, still, "swamp land claims" are being almost daily presented. The malicious attack made upon Commissioner Sparks are solely due to his efforts to check and correct this gigantic swindle—for which he is entitled to the highest praise.

Civil Service reform seems to be making pretty fair progress under the new regulations requiring clerks in office to be examined. A few days ago the Civil Service Commission received from the Secretary of Navy a request for the certificates of 212 eligibles—all males—from which 53 selections may be made to fill existing vacancies. To supply this, the largest requisition ever made on the Commission, at least four certificates were made for each of the States and Territories. The Civil Service Commissioners are divided in opinion in regard to the power of dismissal, Mr. Edgerton, holding that the appointing authority has absolute power of dismissal, while his colleagues contend that such power is restricted by the Civil Service Law.

The Interstate Commerce Law seems to be steadily growing in popular favor. Senator Butler of South Carolina who opposed the measure, has been won over by his recent experience in a railroad collision, and in consequence he proposes to introduce amendments to the law, regulating the speed of trains and limiting the time of railroad employees to twelve hours consecutive service in a day.

National Bank depositories now hold a larger sum of Government funds than ever before—the amount being $20,257,204.

Over seven million and a half trade dollars have been redeemed to date, more than half of which have been recoined into dimes.

The testimony in seven contested election cases has been received and printed by the clerk of the House of Representatives, which, I believe, is a much smaller number than usual.

At the last Cabinet meeting, for the first time during this Administration, all the members were absent, except Secretary Bayard—the other portfolios being represented by Assistant Secretaries.

As it is regarded as practically settled that President Cleveland will be renominated, some interest is being manifested in the nomination for Vice President, and both Post master General Vilas and Commissioner Black have been often mentioned. Many long headed Democratic statesmen and politicians are understood to to favor a soldier for second place, and it is probable the President is of the same opinion.

Although the International Medical Congress does not meet till next week, delegates have already begun to arrive and the programme has been formulated. Simply the titles of the disquisitions to be read and the names of the authors make a column of nonpareil in an evening newspaper. Among the diversions of these learned scientists will be excursions to Mt. Vernon and Niagara Falls.

A pair of good Republicans, one a claim Attorney, and the other a Government clerk—were arrested a few days since for stealing public records from the Pension office. For such a crime the punishment is five years in the penitentiary.

SOME NEW LAWS.

An act to authorize the commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth to discharge from prison all persons confined in jail, without proceedings under the insolvent laws,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That, from and after the passage of this act, the commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall be and they are hereby authorized, upon the order of the court of quarter sessions, or, in vacation, of a law judge thereof, in the exercise of its or his discretion, and upon such terms as said court or judge as aforesaid may impose, to discharge from prison, without the delay and expense of any proceedings under the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, every convict who shall have served out his or her term of imprisonment, or who shall have been committed for non payment of costs only, notwithstanding if he be a convict and shall not have paid the costs of prosecution, fine, or made restitution, or paid the costs of prosecution, fine, or paid the value of stolen goods or property: *Provided*, That in the opinion of said commissioners such person is unable to pay or restore the same; and, provided, that such discharge shall not prevent the Commonwealth, or any person interested in such payment or restitution, from proceeding by action to recover the same from the property of such person; but no such person shall be so discharged until he or she shall have made, under oath or affirmation, duplicate schedules of all his or her property, real, personal or mixed, so far as he or she can ascertain the same, one of which shall be filed among the papers of the said prison, and the other with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions: *Provided further*, That nothing in said proceedings shall either add to or take from the liability of said county for costs, under existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

An act to prevent the mutilation, destruction, tearing down, or removing of any show bills, placard, programme, poster or other advertisement.

Be it enacted, &c., That any person found guilty of willfully and maliciously mutilating, destroying, tearing down or removing any show bill, placard, programme, poster or other advertisement, posted upon any rail, fence, bill board or other structure, in or located upon any public highway, in this Commonwealth, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars: *Provided*, The penalties of this act shall not apply to those tearing down or removing show bills, play bills, posters, programmes, after the performance therein advertised, or to the owner or tenant of any building, fence or other structure, when the same has been posted or put up without his or their consent, except such owner or tenant be the bill poster putting up or employed to put up the same.

An act to amend clause two, of section thirty-one, of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, providing for increased rates of tolls upon bridges in certain cases.

Be it enacted, &c., That clause two, of section thirty-one, of said act, which reads as follows, namely:

"When the said corporations shall have erected and completed a bridge over any creek or river, under the authority of this act, the property thereof shall be vested in the said corporation, and it shall have the power to erect gates and to demand and receive tolls for crossing said bridge, at such rates as the president and directors thereof shall, from time to time determine, not exceeding the rates following, namely: For every score of sheep or swine, eight cents; for every score of horned or muley cattle, twenty-five cents; for every mule or horse, driven or led, five cents; for every horse or mule, ladened or unladened, with rider, five cents; for every two-wheeled vehicle and one horse, six cents; the same with two horses, ten cents; for every four-wheeled vehicle, with one horse, ten cents; for every four-wheeled vehicle, with two horses, fifteen cents; for either of the last named vehicles, with four horses, twenty cents; for every foot passenger, two cents: *Provided*, That any bridge, not wholly, or in part, within the limits of any city of the first or second class within this Commonwealth, that shall hereafter be constructed or reconstructed, and the cost whereof shall be increased beyond the minimum by reason of the demands and requirements of navigation, the corporation owning the same may demand and receive tolls not exceeding fifty per centum in excess of the above rates, in any case, where such increased rates do not produce a net revenue in excess of six per centum per annum upon the capital stock of such corporation: *Provided further*, That no such increased tolls shall be charged in any case until the same shall have been authorized by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, or if a bridge be located over a stream dividing counties, then by the court of quarter sessions of the county wherein the office of the company may be situated, and in all cases said corporations shall cause to be put up and kept in some conspicuous place at the gate of said bridge a list of the rates of toll: *And provided further*, That all children going to and from school shall have free passage.

Prohibition Convention.

The prohibition convention was held at Harrisburg, Thursday of last week, and placed in nomination candidates for judge of the supreme court and state treasurer.

Simon B. Chase, the candidate for judge of the supreme court, has been a political prohibitionist for nineteen years, and possesses considerable ability. In 1872 he ran for governor on the Prohibition ticket, and in the same year presided at the National Prohibition convention at Columbus, O. For five years he held the position of grand worthy chief templar of the Order of Good Templars of Pennsylvania. He has been since he espoused the cause of Prohibition an active worker in the past. He is about 60 years old.

Capt. D. C. Irish, the candidate for state treasurer, was a soldier of the late war, and at its close he did some good fighting on the plains. He is a farmer and real estate dealer. In 1882 he supported the Independent Republican state ticket.

The Northumberland Democrats.

The democratic county convention met at Sunbury on Monday and nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, J. H. Zimmerman, of Shamokin; prothonotary, H. F. Mann, of Sunbury; treasurer, R. C. McWilliams, of Point; county commissioners, W. W. Deetz, of Tubert, and Daniel Kauffman, of Lower Augusta; coroner, Dr. F. D. Raker of Shamokin; auditors, Moses Band Lewis, H. M. Rhoads and Z. Erb.

State Treasurer Quay Resigns.

State Treasurer Matthew S. Quay sent Governor Beaver his resignation dated August 24, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor. Immediately thereafter, the governor appointed Ex-State Treasurer Wm. Livsey to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Quay, which will be next May. Mr. Livsey will file his bond and assume the duties of the position in a few days. It is expected that the only change in the department will be the appointment of Henry C. Greenawalt as cashier, the position which Mr. Livsey vacates. Mr. Greenawalt is at present a clerk on the hill. The bond which Mr. Livsey must furnish is in the sum of $500,000.

"Poor's Railway Manual" for 1887, just issued, shows that during the past year over 9,000 miles of new railway was added to the already enormous railway mileage of the country. Not less than 5,500 miles have been added since January 1, 1886, making 14,500 miles in about twenty months. If this long line of new road absorbed capital at the moderate rate of $20,000 per mile the total investment would reach the sum of $290,000,000. The expenditure of this vast sum has sufficed to make business brisk, but it has also contributed to make money a little scarce and in good demand. In other words, the capitalists cannot invest their money and have it, too, and the nearly three hundred millions that have been absorbed by the new railway building of the last twenty months is just so much money drawn away from the money centres and distributed to the workers and those who supplied the materials. It is of more use to the public at large by being thus distributed, but it makes the amount available for call loans in the money centres just that much less.—*Ex.*

Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give this potent remedy a fair trial.

A Positive Cure.

"I was troubled very much with rheumatism in my hips, ankles, and wrists. I could hardly walk, and was confined to my bed a good deal of the time. Being recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles and am perfectly well. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best blood purifiers in the world." W. F. WOOD, Bloomington, Ill.

For Twenty Years

I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley, Mass.

"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured." J. V. A. FAOUDEOOR, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

We shall be glad to send, free of charge to all who may desire, a book containing many additional statements of cures by

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
CYRUS B. McHENRY,
Of Fishingcreek.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE SEVERAL COURTS,
WILLIAM H. SNYDER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
GEORGE A. HERRING,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
CHARLES H. CAMPBELL,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM G. GIRTON,
Of Bloomsburg.
JESSE RITTENHOUSE,
Of Beaver.

FOR AUDITORS,
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
Of Catawissa.
A. W. HARTMAN,
Of Fishingcreek.

NOTICE TO SATISFY MORTGAGE.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, ss:

Among the records and proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county and state it is, inter alia, thus contained:

No. May Term, 1887.

PETITION TO SATISFY MORTGAGE.

To Henry Cramond, his heirs and legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that Jonathan Hartman, of Greenwood township, said county, has petitioned the Court of Common Pleas of said county, representing to said court that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1845, a certain mortgage was executed and delivered by Nicholas Cole, of Greenwood township, aforesaid, to Henry Cramond, of Philadelphia, said state, on a messuage and tract of land, situate in said Greenwood township, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone heap corner, thence by land of Michael Rantz, north seventy-four degrees west one hundred and seventy-three perches to a post, thence by the Galbreth & Co. land, north eighteen and one-half degrees east one hundred and thirty-five and five-tenths perches to a white pine; thence by other lands of said H. Cramond, south 74 degrees east two hundred and twenty-seven perches to a post by the road; thence along same south sixty-five and one-half degrees west seventy-three perches; thence along same south thirty-nine degrees west thirty perches; thence along same south fifteen degrees west forty perches; thence south eleven degrees west fifteen and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty-one acres of land, more or less, to secure the payment of a certain bond or writing obligatory, dated the day and year aforesaid in the penalty of five hundred and sixty-two and eighty one hundredths dollars, conditioned for the payment in three installments as follows, of the just sum of two hundred and eighty-one and forty one hundredths dollars, viz: One-third on the first day of May, 1846, one-third on the first day of May, 1847, one-third on the first day of May, 1848, with legal interest on the same from the said 20th day of November, A. D. 1845, which said mortgage is recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c., at Bloomsburg, in and for said county of Columbia, in Mortgage Book 3, page 172, &c.

The petition further represents, That the said Nicholas Cole died intestate on or about the 29th day of June, A. D. 1879, and that all the money due on said mortgage, principal and interest, was paid by said Nicholas Cole, during his lifetime, to the said mortgagee above named, and who is still the legal holder thereof, and who has neglected to satisfy the same, and continued in such neglect for more than six months last past.

And that since the death of the said Nicholas Cole, his heirs, by deed duly executed, and dated the 30th day of March, 1886, and recorded in the said above-mentioned office, in Deed Book Vol. 40, page 324, conveyed the said above-described piece of land to Peter W. Cole, who, by deed dated April 2, 1887, with his wife, Martha E. Cole, conveyed the said premises to your petitioner, (see Deed Book, Vol.) who is now the legal owner of said premises, and by reason of the said mortgage on said premises remaining unsatisfied, there is a cloud cast on said title of your petitioner, and praying that notice of these facts may be given to the said Henry Cramond, his heirs or legal representatives, requiring him or them to appear at the next term of said Court, and answer this petition, and in case proof shall be made that the amount of said mortgage, and the interest thereon, has been paid as aforesaid, that the Court will order satisfaction to be entered on the record of the same by the Recorder of said county, on payment of the costs due relative to the entry of said mortgage, or any proceedings thereon, and that such other orders may be made in the premises as by the act of Assembly in that behalf, passed and approved the 11th day of June, A. D. 1879.

You are therefore required to be and appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 26th day of September next, and answer the petition aforesaid, and show cause, if any you have, why the said mortgage shall not be marked satisfied, according to the prayer of said petitioner.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

IKELER & HERRING, Atty's for Petioners.
Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1887.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, September 26, 1887,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of Benjamin Beaver, on the east by land of Jonathan Beaver, on the south by land of Jacob H. Long and on the west by land of Catharine Helwig, containing five acres, wood land.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Peter Swank vs. John Oliver, adm'r of John Boyer, dec'd, and to be sold as the property of John Boyer, dec'd.

IKELER & HERRING, Attys. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land, situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Charles Whitmire, on the west by lands of Levi Aikman, on the south by lands of Widow Peiffer, and on the east by lands of Simon Lowry, containing two acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Also, a lot of fruit trees.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Lynn and Levi Lynn.

ZARR, Atty. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa. Beginning at a post in line of land formerly Abraham Adams, thence north fifty-nine and one-half degrees east sixty nine and seven-tenths perches to a stone, thence north seven degrees west twenty-eight perches to a stone, thence by a public road south forty-three and one-half degrees west 18 and 8-10 perches to a stone, thence south forty-nine degrees ten minutes east forty and three-tenths perches to a stone, thence south fifty-four degrees west, twenty perches to a stone, thence south seven degrees east, thirteen and nine-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing eight acres and eleven perches, on which are erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house, stable and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Alfred Smith.

JACKSON, Atty. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of an alley, on the south side of Fifth street, north sixty-four and one-eighth degrees east fifty-five and a half feet, thence by land of Isaac S. Kuhn south twenty-nine and a quarter degrees east one hundred and fifty five feet to Pearle street, thence along the same south sixty-one degrees west, fifty-six and a half feet to the alley aforesaid, and thence along said alley north nine degrees west one hundred and fifty-eight feet to the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Abraham Rice, executor of John Coats, dec'd, vs. Chas. Ahleman, with notice to Charles Krug, terre tenant, and to be sold as the property of Chas. Ahleman, with notice to Chas. Krug, terre tenant.

KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attys. Al. Lev. Fa.
SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

The undersigned, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Samuel Mellick, dec'd, under the will and by authority of the Orphans Court of Columbia county, will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Orange township, on

SATURDAY, September 24, 1887,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at a white oak stump, thence by lands of Cyrus McHenry, north twenty-five degrees west forty-seven perches to a black oak, thence by land of Cyrus McHenry and Hiram E. Bowman north eighteen degrees east twenty-one perches to a stone, thence by land of Hiram E. Bowman north eighty-eight and one-half degrees west sixty-seven and six-tenths perches to a stone, thence by lands of Samuel Nolton, south eighty and one-half degrees west fifty-one and eight-tenths perches to a chestnut, thence by lands of Samuel W. ——— south thirty and one-half degrees east thirty-four perches to a post, thence by lands of Andrew Crouse north seventy-seven degrees east seventy-three perches and three tenths, to the place of beginning, containing

33 ACRES

of land, strict measure.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for drawing deed.

See bills for personal property.

JOHN A. FUNSTON, Adm'r,
With the will annexed.
sep2

ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPH, AUTOGRAPH AND Scrap, a large and complete line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block.

ALL THE FINEST EXTRACTS—COLOGNE Sachets, Pomades, Hair Dyes and Bay Rum at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block, opposite Episcopal Church.

ALL PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER, A fine stock at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CASTILLE, TOILET AND MEDICATED SOAPS, a full line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Upper Main street.

COMBS OF ALL KINDS, WELL SELECTED, AND at very low prices at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, third door above Iron street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONDENSED MILK, COXE'S, NELSON'S AND Cooper's Gelatine, Tapioca, Sago, Arrow Root and all the prepared foods for children and invalids at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door above Hess' Boot and Shoe Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CANARY, HEMP, RAPE, MILLET, MAW AND Mixed Seed for the birds, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door below Creasy's Grocery Store.

FINE WRITING PAPERS, BY BOX, LOOSE OR in Tablet form, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NURSING BOTTLES, NIPPLES, RUBBER RATTles, Teething Rings and all requisites of the Nursery that will contribute to the baby's happiness, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, two doors above Evans & Eyer's Clothing Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY receipts carefully prepared at all hours at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

TOILET AND INFANT POWDERS, ROUGE, Cosmetic and gold and silver Diamond Dust, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, No 68 Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WALL PAPER—MANY KINDS AND MANY prices—at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
June, 1, 87.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. C. G. Murphy and C. R. McHenry, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 14th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the fourth Monday, being the 26th day of Sept. next to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 26th day of Sept. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg (L. S.) the 24th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the one hundred and eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, and will be presented to the said Court on the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1887, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute:

1. Account of J. L. Hetler, Trustee, under the last will and testament of Henry G. Miller, late of Columbia county, deceased.

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk of O. C.
Clerk's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Sep. 2, 1887.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

ESTATE OF JOHN JACOBY, DECEASED.

To Joseph Hendershott, husband of Malvina Hendershott, deceased, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; Norman Hendershott, Annie Sloan, wife of H. W. Sloan, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; Lavilla Jamison, wife of Alfred Jamison, Albert F. Hendershott, of Washington, D. C., children of said Malvina Hendershott, deceased; Maria Sutherland, wife of Sutherland, Akron, Ind.; O. A. Jacoby, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; Frank M. Crawford, Philadelphia, Pa.; Iram D. Crawford, Macon, Ga., Bradford Crawford, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Noah Schull Crawford, Dayton, Ohio, John Crawford, Macon, Georgia, and Lulu Crawford, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., children of Araminta Crawford, deceased; Enos Jacoby, Bloomsburg, Pa., and Martha Cross, wife of Abram Cross, of Rantoul, Illinois.

Take notice, that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., an inquest will be held, on the premises, on real estate of said decedent, situate on Main street, of the town of Bloomsburg, being sixty-six feet four inches front and two hundred and fourteen feet deep, on Thursday, September 15, 1887, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p.m., for the purpose of making partition of the said real estate to and among the children and legal representatives of said decedent, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

12aug4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah Hoats, late of Beaver Township, Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

P. H. FISHER,
J. T. FOX,
sep2*6t. Executors.

RULE ON HEIRS.

ESTATE OF DANIEL RARIG, DECEASED.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Frank Rarig, John Rarig, Daniel Rarig, Washington Rarig, Sarah, intermarried with Josiah Rhoads, Susanna, intermarried with Urias Fetterman, all residing in Columbia county, Pa.; Mary, intermarried with Adam Breish, residing at Ringtown, Schuylkill county, Pa.; Elizabeth, intermarried with John Singerly, Zion's Grove, Schuylkill county, Pa.; Peter Swank, Locust township, guardian ad litem of Ida, Emma, Mary E., Clara and Morris Rhoads, minors, lineal descendants of Daniel Rarig, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Dan'l Rarig, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 24th day of May, A. D., 1887.

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk of O. C.
25aug.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

WEAKNESS, &c., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the brain and nervous system speedily and radically cured by

WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL,

a purely vegetable preparation, the most successful remedy known. Send for circular. Price $1 per box; six boxes, $5, by mail. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 162 William St., New York. 22aug.4t

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following is proposed as an amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of the same:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state for one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvas of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State nor of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed, in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
5aug3ms.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Greenwood township, a red heifer about a year old. The owner can have the same by proving property, paying my costs for keeping same, and for this advertisement. If not taken up within 10 days, the estray will be disposed of according to law. R. J. FORCE,
Rohrsburg, Pa.
8aug26

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOS. CREVELING, JR. DECEASED.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Neyhard, adm'r, as per account filed, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, September 21, 1887, at 9 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. H. V. WHITE,
sep2 Auditor.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

:o:

	Wholesale.	Retail
Wheat per bushel	80	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	50	65
Oats " "	32	45
Flour " bbl	4.10 to	6
Butter	24	26
Eggs	16	18
Potatoes	50	
Hams	12	16
Dried Apples	03	05
Side	07	10
Shoulder	09	12
Chickens	10	12
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	10
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	60	75
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2, 3, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminous $3.25

NEW YORK MARKETS.

:o:

Reported by G. S. Palmer, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 166 Reade St., N. Y.

New York, Aug. 27, 1887.

The week just passed has been a most unsatisfactory one to all receivers and dealers of small fruits, such as grapes, peaches, pears, &c. Shipments have been heavy, especially of inferior grades, which have effected the sale of other fruits of better quality. The bright, cool weather, however, is welcomed by all and we have every indication to expect a better market from this time. Fruits

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:16 a. m.	11:27 a. m.
3:10 p. m.	8:30 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:19 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
3:46 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
6.26 p. m.	8:30 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

John A. Funston, administrator of the estate of Samuel Mellick, deceased, will sell valuable real estate on the premises in Orange township, Saturday, September 24th at 1 o'clock p. m.

A Fine Residence For Sale.

The executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, offer at private sale a handsome residence on Market street above Main, Bloomsburg. The house is of brick, large pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, water, sewerage, and all modern improvements. There is a large frame barn, ice house and outbuildings. One of the most desirable locations in the town. Terms easy.

They also offer for sale thirty-seven acres of land on Normal hill, adjoining P. Dillon's and the Hoyt estate. Can be divided into desirable building lots. For terms and particulars apply to I. W. McKelvy, one of the executors, or Geo. E. Elwell, attorney, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

For Sale or Rent.—The Music Hall, formerly Eureka Rink, is offered for sale or rent on reasonable terms by the new manager. Parties wishing to hold festivals will do well to see the manager.

J. D. Shaffer, Manager.

Farmer Wanted.

A farmer of experience and character may obtain a five-years' lease of a small farm (111 acres) upon advantageous terms on the Girard Estate Lands in the Catawissa Valley between Brandonville and Girard Manor. The farm is provided with a new, handsome and convenient house, new barn and outbuildings, and is well supplied with good water.

A man is wanted who can furnish his own stock and equipment, and may become a permanent tenant. Also, a farmer wanted to occupy house on farm at wages. References requested.

Address, Henry S. Thompson,
Engineer Girard Estate,
12aug8t. Pottsville, Pa.

A Rare Chance for a Lively Man.

The Centralia Hotel is offered for sale cheap and on easy terms. It is well located, large and commodious and affords the right man a good opportunity to make money. Apply or address to

Mrs. Wm. Pfeiffer,
Centralia, Penna.

WANTED!—Two Apprentices to learn pantsmaking. Apply at Lowenberg's. augs6

To close out certain lines of wedding invitations a number of bargains are offered at this office. Those wanting small lots, from 10 to 25, will save money by ordering at the Columbian office. tf

Personal.

Mrs. Nuss will start for Wichita, Kansas, Monday next.

Miss Jennie Taylor of Newark, N. J., is visiting Miss Annie Beckley.

Miss Runyon, of Plainfield, N. J., is visiting at Mr. Layton Runyon's.

Hon. Jas. T. Fox and P. H. Fisher were in town on Tuesday on legal business.

Miss Jennie Bailey, of Hughesville, Lycoming county, is visiting Mrs. Kinney Pursel.

Miss Sallie Schoch, of Selinsgrove was the guest of Miss Eliza Kuhn during the past week.

C. C. Marr is much improved in health, and is able to be in the store, but not to attend to business yet.

Mr. C. Mears started Tuesday morning for the Grangers picnic at Williams Grove. He expects to exhibit his "Perfect Washer" there.

Rev. Dr. Mitchell returned from Chautauqua last week. His little daughter, Margaret, has been very sick, but is now much improved.

Mr. Davis Brooks returned from Georgia last Monday evening. He brought with him twenty young mocking-birds, which he caught there himself.

E. M. Tewksbury, C. B. Jackson, F. M. Parker and J. F. Caldwell attended the Democratic State convention at Allentown on Wednesday, the latter going as a substitute for E. R. Ikeler.

Squirrel hunting is now in vogue.

The coal trade is beginning to boom.

Lakeside dwellers are returning to their homes.

Quails and partridges will be plentiful this year.

Jacoby opened with shell and tub oysters this week.

To remove egg stain on silverware, rub with damp salt.

The hand organ and bag-pipe men were in town last week.

A handsome line of Fall Overcoats—just received at Lowenberg's.

A large crowd was present at the Chautauqua picnic last Friday.

Merchants are beginning to lay in their stock of fall and winter goods.

The pear crop this year is abundant and the fruit of an excellent quality.

Remnants of Cassimeres—just the thing for boys' pants—at Lowenberg's.

C. E. Rice has had his meat market painted in bright, attractive style.

E. Jacoby opened his "Oyster Bay" and fish market on Thursday, September 1.

W. B. Allen has a trio of pug dogs about as fine ones as can be found anywhere.

The yield of potatoes is better this year than it has been for a number of years.

Students who attend schools and colleges at a distance will soon be leaving town.

Mrs. M. H. Clark is introducing steam heat into her residence on Market street.

An elegant line of FALL HATS,
Just received at Lowenberg's.

The stack at the engine house of the steam heating company has been repainted.

50 dozen more of the Wonderful White Shirt at 45c. each at Lowenberg's.

A number of people, mostly picnickers, were in town last Saturday afternoon and evening.

The farmer who reads the newspapers regularly doesn't often get fooled by confidence men.

Underclothing—great bargains—must be sold. Call and see. At Lowenberg's.

The Normal school will open next Tuesday. There are good prospects for a large number of students this year.

Mrs. Hiram Broadt has been improving her residence on Sixth street by building an addition at the north corner.

It is said that a weak solution of carbolic acid, applied externally, will protect horses and cows from tormenting flies.

Nearly every department of business has its own journal. The *Grocery World* is a paper now published in Philadelphia.

An interesting article by a correspondent was unavoidably crowded out this week but will be published in our next issue.

As we go to press we learn of the death of Mr. John Gruber of this town. He died at Nanticoke on Wednesday at midnight.

The monthly meeting of the Gospel Temperance Union will be held in the Baptist church on next Tuesday evening.

W. L. Fornwald has secured the services of E. E. Reifert, of Reading, in his shaving parlors. Will is bound to keep up with the times.

Phillip Foust bought the undivided interest of Elias Baylor, deceased, in real estate in Montour township on Tuesday for $180.

Susquehanna county surveyors are at work establishing the boundary line between Wayne, Susquehanna and Lackawanna counties.

A full line of FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS. Call and see the new styles at Lowenberg's. Perfect fit and perfect satisfaction always guaranteed.

Mr. I. K. Miller moved his family on Monday last, from his father-in-law, L. B. Rupert's, to the residence lately occupied by John Gruber on First street.

The business men of Scranton are jubilant over the announcement that the Pennsylvania railroad will soon effect an entrance to the city by building a line from Wilkes-barre.

The fall trotting meeting at the Lee Driving Park, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., will take place Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, September 6th, 7th and 8th, 1887. $1000 in premiums are offered.

Miss Bessie Monroe gave a large party last Friday evening at her home at Rupert. The guests from here went down on the 8.47 train and returned about three o'clock in omnibuses. Everybody had a good time.

If the kind of weather that we have been having the last few weeks continues, things will be evened up pretty well. Some of the evenings have been so cool, that an overcoat was very acceptable.

Mr. J. R. Townsend, the popular cutter for Lowenberg, went to Philadelphia yesterday (Thursday) where he expects to buy new stock for the fall trade. Look out for the latest styles on his return.

I. W. McKelvy is making some repairs at his store. The book-keeper's office will be fitted up for a coat room, and the books will be kept in the private office. New paper and paint improve the appearance of both rooms.

The Williamsport bicycle club held their annual meet there the latter part of last week. C. W. Funston rode over to Williamsport, a distance of nearly fifty miles, on Friday and returned Saturday afternoon. He reports a good time.

James H. Mercer has given his store room a thorough cleaning and has all in readiness for the opening of the schools. He has received a full stock of blank books, pencils, tablets and everything necessary for the school children.

Col. Ent Post G. A. R. will go to Shenandoah on Sept. 8th to attend Grand Army Day. The Bloom Band will accompany them. Train leaves Rupert at 7.14 a. m., returning will leave Shenandoah at 10.30 p. m. Fare for round trip $1.99.

Mr. John Klechner moved his family to Nanticoke Monday morning. Mr. Lloyd White of Hughesville moved his family to Bloomsburg the same day, and occupied the house made vacant by Mr. Kelchner, corner of Centre and Third streets.

Boyd Cadman, the young and expert bicyclist of our place, went to Williamsport with his father last Saturday to attend the bicycle meet there. They returned the forepart of the week. Boyd received a fine gold medal while there for his skillful riding.

Improvements still continue about Phillips' Domestic Bakery. The last one is, tearing down the old barn and replacing it with a large and more convenient new one. The old one was removed last week and the carpenters commenced on the new one Monday.

It is a very careless thing to let a horse stand in the public streets untied. No matter how gentle a horse may be, he is liable to be scared almost at any time, and a serious runaway may result, endangering other people's property and lives, as well as your own.

An entertainment was given at Miss Annie Ent's last Tuesday evening and attended by a large number of young folks. Tableaux were presented in the beginning of the evening, and the remainder of the time was spent in dancing. A very pleasant evening was spent.

A specimen of fine penmanship can be seen at the United States express office. It was done by a professor at the Wilkes-Barre Business College and left there by him last Saturday. It is certainly a beautiful piece of work and shows that he is a master of the art of writing.

A festival will be held in the yard of the Reformed church, corner of Third and Iron streets, next Saturday evening, Sept. 3rd. The ladies of the congregation will welcome all callers, and serve them in the best style, with ice cream and other seasonable delicacies and refreshments.

The members of St. Columba's church will picnic at Oak Grove on Saturday, Sept. 3rd. An invitation is extended to their friends to join with them in spending the day pleasantly. Metherell's orchestra has been engaged. Refreshments on the grounds. Free admission to the grove.

The P. O. S. of A. of Berwick held a picnic at Oak Grove last Saturday. The majority of them came down in three excursion cars on the first train in the morning, and a large number came down on the noon train. The day was spent in dancing and other amusements. Prof. Metherell's orchestra furnished the music.

Mrs. M. A. Smith is ready to begin her fall term in music. Pupils can begin at any time, and can take one or two lessons a week, either at their homes, or at the teacher's residence, as it suits their convenience. The prices are the same as charged by other teachers. For particulars call at residence, Mrs. Ent's house, next door to Dr. Willitts' office. tf

Good cheap Cassimeres sold at great bargains, by the yard, at Lowenberg's.

G. W. Bertsch has received the finest lot of hats ever brought to this place. He arranged his windows in a very tasteful manner on Tuesday.

A brilliant game of ball was played at the park on Thursday afternoon between the Lawyers and Merchants of town. After a desperate game during which many brilliant plays were made, and some hard batting done, the score upon being counted up was found to stand 30 to 37 in favor of the Merchants. Quite a number of spectators viewed the game.

H. B. Clark and F. T. Ikeler started on their bicycles last Saturday morning for Eaglesmere, the beautiful summer resort in Sullivan county, where they remained several days. Eaglesmere has been booming this summer, and it has been almost impossible to obtain rooms there during the season, although it has large hotel capacities. They returned on Tuesday.

The steam heating company had a force of men at work the past week laying the steam pipes from Main street to the Opera House. The pipes had already been put in the building and connection with the street pipe was made on Monday. During the digging of the trench, the men struck the foundation of Phillip Unangst's old residence, which used to stand at that point.

Dietrick Lamade, business manager of *Sunday Grit*, was sentenced last Friday afternoon by Judge Furst, at Bellefonte, to pay a fine of five hundred dollars. This ends the famous Lamade-Rianhard libel case. Reports from Bellefonte are to the effect that there was much surprise expressed in that place, by the people, at the severity of the fine imposed by the court.

The lawn tennis tournament of the Bonita club, held at their grounds last Tuesday and Wednesday, was the first one they have had, and was a success. Playing continued throughout both days, single and double sets being played, between ladies and gentleman. A number of spectators were present at the games. We have not yet learned by whom the prizes were won.

The country is experiencing a superabundant run of railroad accidents this summer. Destiny or bad management is giving death a strong support in these affairs. The most horrible were the breaking down of the bridge near Boston under an excursion train, which occurred this spring and the burning bridge at Chatsworth, Ill., in both of which upwards of one hundred lives were lost.

There is a queer phenomenon to be seen in Lightstreet, at the old McDowell property in the upper end of town. It was discovered only recently that a sunflower stalk was growing out of a maple tree in front of the building and it blossomed only a few days ago. The seed was probably taken there by a bird, or it may have been carried by the wind and lodged in the tree. It is certainly a strange freak of nature.

As a young son of Jacob Keller's was ploughing on Mr. Keller's farm near Lightstreet last Saturday, a serious accident occurred, which resulted in the necessity of killing one of the horses that he was using. A check rein broke, and the horse suddenly started up, giving the plough a sudden jerk. It struck a stone, and flying up struck the horse in the leg, breaking the bone above the joint in the fleshy part of leg. It was only kindness to the animal that it should be shot.

It is feared that another epidemic is about to visit Plymouth. When the last victim of the great epidemic of two years ago had been buried, the public demanded that the town be sewered and other improvements in the sanitary condition should be made. But this was not done, and the streets remained in the same filthy condition. Several have already died of fever, probably resulting from the unhealthy condition of the town, and more cases are reported. Great apprehension exists among the citizens of the borough.

The State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, will begin its nineteenth year on Tuesday, September 6, 1887.

Candidates for the Senior Class will present themselves before the Faculty on Monday, Aug. 22, and the State examination will begin on the 23d. The class already promises to be the largest ever enrolled here. Many prepared here have taken high standing in college. The school gives thorough training in the common branches.

Send for catalogue. 4ta19

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Aug. 30, 1887:

Wm. F. Andrews, J. Bates, Miss Cora Crawford, Frank Clark, Roderick M. Donachy, D. Groseppi Fusco (foreign), J. W. Gordner, Nettie Mears, Harvey Miller, O. U. Remley, George Trump, Miss M. Vantassel.

CARDS.

Bertha Chrisman, Phillip Hawley.

PACKAGES.

Mrs. Martha C. Kuster.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

George A. Clark, P. M.

Hiram Hess, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel at Benton, died last Saturday morning, aged about 66 years, and was buried on Tuesday. He had been ill for several months and his death was not unexpected. He was a son of John Hess, and was born in Briarcreek township but lived most of his life in Fishingcreek and Benton. For fifteen years or more he has kept hotel at the latter place. By industry and economy he accumulated considerable property. Mr. Hess was a quiet and unassuming man, and a good citizen. His widow, a sister of the Hon. E. J. McHenry, and two sons, F. M. Hess and W. W. Hess, survive him. The latter are prosperous farmers at Stillwater. The funeral was largely attended and the services were conducted by Rev. D. J. Waller Jr.

George Harman, a grand child of Douglas Hughes, died Saturday evening from injuries received by the kick of a pony. On Thursday of last week he was leading one of Mr. Hughes' ponies to the pump at the head of East street. After drinking water the pony turned and commenced grazing. The child holding to the end of the halter, the pony playfully kicked up behind, striking him in the abdomen. A scream was uttered and the pony ran up the hill toward the stable, the child following. Soon after reaching the house he was taken to his bed, and complained of great distress. An examination showed that there were no outward bruises and that the injuries were internal. A physician was sent for, and everything done to relieve the little sufferer, but to no avail. He lingered in great pain during Friday and Saturday, and died Saturday evening about 10 o'clock. Funeral services were held at the house of Douglas Hughes Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and interment in the Catawissa burial ground. He was about 10 years of age, and had been living with his grand parents for a number of years, his mother having died several years ago.

Many people living right in this town know very little of the beautiful spots and beautiful scenery we have around us, and many who do know it don't realize that it as beautiful as it really is, and that Bloomsburg is one of the prettiest towns and is situated in one of the pleasantest spots in this section of the coutry. We have pretty and well fitted-up picnic grounds at different points near, Oak Grove being a remarkable pretty piece of woods, and well adapted to all the wants and pleasures of picnickers. The Susquehanna river, although so near the town, is very seldom visited by town people, although at this point it is surrounded with beautiful scenery; it is rather far to walk, but the delightful boating and scenery to be seen from the river after the arrival there are well worth the long walk. Fishingcreek, our other neighboring stream is beautiful from its origin is the point where it flows into the Susquehanna below Rupert. The view from the top of the river hill is really grand, the whole valley being spread out before the view of the beholder. There are other high points from which beautiful views may be seen. From the Normal School the whole town can be distinctly defined by the observer. On a moonlight night it is particularly beautiful, the furnace's red glare adding much to the scenery. Far in the distance is seen the Catawissa railroad bridge crossing the river. The Normal School and its surroundings present beauties in themselves. There are pleasant drives all about the town, notably the drive up the Espy road and the one along the river and home by Rupert grove along the banks of Fishingcreek. There are many others, also, which all have to be seen to be appreciated. It is hard to find within a radius of many miles a town that has such surroundings and as pleasantly situated as ours.

Bloomsburg vs. Nanticoke.

The second game of the Bloom and Nanticoke series was played Saturday afternoon last at Athletic Park, Bloom winning for the second time to the tune of 14 to 6. The attendance was below what was expected, the price of admission keeping a great many lovers of the sport away. Let the managers of the club consider the following prices of admission, gents 15c., ladies 10c., and report their decision on their next posters. If the above prices are adopted they will have twice the attendance they had at last Saturday's game, providing they continue to play good clubs. Why can't we have prices within the reach of all and have good attendance, rather than high prices and poor crowds.

Our boys won the game in the second inning through their opponents' errors. Bloom played as good a game as has been played here this summer. Hays, the new catcher, won much applause and many friends by his good catching and magnificent throwing to bases; with the stick he pounded the sphere whenever at the bat, lifting it each time far out into the field The work of Heist in the box was as usual admirable, striking out four men; the hits made on him were nearly all of the "scratch" kind. Sylvis at short stop did noble work, covering a great deal of ground and making only one error, muffing a dew drop. The basemen, Ent, Shaffer and Hagenbuch, played to win with a vim which has heretofore characterized their playing. The out fielders had little to do, but when called upon to act, did so in a creditable manner, Winner and Boice gathering in flies, while Housel threw in his "can on balls."

For the visitors nothing much can be said. McCoy was a little wild but he did well in his pitching; his support by Gibbons was poor; if better supported he could have been more effective. The playing all around was rather loose. The Bloom club has been playing good ball so far this summer and it takes a good strong team to down them.

BLOOMSBURG.

	R	1B	P.O.	A	E
Hays, c	2	3	5	1	
Ent, 1b	2	3	9	1	1
Hagenbuch, 3b	1	2	2	1	
Sylvis, s s		2	4	2	1
Shaffer, 2b	2	4	4	2	1
Heist, p	2	3	1	6	
Housel, l f	1	1			1
Boice, r f	1	2	1	1	
Winner, c f	3	2	1		1
Totals	14	22	27	14	5

NANTICOKE.

	R	1B	P.O.	A	E
Kennedy, s s	2	1		6	1
Howells, 3b		1			3
Gibbons, c, l f		1	5	1	5
McCoy, p		1	1	8	
Gilday, l f, c				4	1
Clark, 1b	1	1	9	1	
Donohue, 2b	1	2	4	1	5
Absalom, c f					
McElwee, r f	2	1			
Totals	6	8	23	12	15

Bloomsburg ..... 1 5 0 2 0 1 4 1 x—14
Nanticoke ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 2— 6

Three base hits—Shaffer 1. Double plays—Sylvis and Shaffer 1. Base on balls—Kennedy 1. Hit by pitched ball—Winner 1, McElwee 1. Interfering with batted ball—Hays 1. Struck out—By Heist 4. by McCoy 2. Wild pitches—McCoy 1. Umpire—Sloan. S. E. F.

Orangeville.

The Masonic Hall in J. B. Harman's new building is nearly completed, and will soon be ready for occupancy. It is a fine, large room with banqueting hall adjoining.

M. L. Kline keeps on hand a good stock of light and heavy harness, whips, rugs, saddles, and everything else in his line. Those purchasing from him are sure to be satisfied, both as to quality and price.

The Orangeville shoe factory is now in full operation. It employs about fifty hands, and makes 600 pairs of shoes a day. Each workman has but one particular thing to do, and each shoe passes through many hands before it is completed. Mr. Pitts, the Superintendent, understands his business thoroughly. This enterprise is a fine thing for our town.

The railroad thus far has not done the business men much good, as the freight rates are too high.

Delicate children, nursing mothers, overworked men and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest food, or from overwork; should take Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate. I put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion."—L. P. Waddell, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

Michigan Items.

The many relatives and friends in Bloomsburg of Claud C. Chapin, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Chapin, of Schoolcraft, Mich., will be sorry to learn that he has been dangerously ill the past few days. At this writing it is thought he is slightly on the improve.

Mr. A. R. Chapin, of Schoolcraft, (formerly of Columbia county) and Miss Florence Adams, of Texas, Mich., were married Aug. 27. This estimable young couple have the best wishes of a host of friends.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs Ramsey Arthur, of Schoolcraft, died recently of diphtheria, aged 2 years and 6 months.

August 29, 1887. T.

I had kidney disorder and say for the good of others that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite remedy cured me. Rev. S. C. Chandler, Lebanon Springs, N. Y. I had stone in the bladder and gravel in the kidneys. I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and am now well.—E. D. Parsons, Rochester, N. Y. Price $1. Send 2-cent stamp to Dr. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for a book on kidney, liver and blood disorders. Mention this paper. sep2d4t.

THE SUGARLOAF VOTE.

THE CHARGE OF FRAUD COMPLETELY REFUTED.

The *Republican* of last week states "on reliable authority that the returns of Sugarloaf were detained in Orangeville on Tuesday morning of the convention for three or four hours, and that there the true return papers were abstracted and that a fraudulent one was made up and substituted and the whole result of the convention changed thereby; that this was secured by the payment of two hundred dollars."

We are able to say from our own knowledge that this story bears strong marks of improbability upon its face. The return sheets were all printed at this office, and no one from Sugarloaf or Orangeville had a duplicate sheet that could be filled up and substituted in the manner alleged.

The allegation that the whole result of the convention was changed thereby is calculated to shake confidence in the "reliability" of the *Republican's* informant. It did not change the result of a single nomination, and the only one that it was thought might be effected by it was that of Register & Recorder. The convention vote for Campbell was 33½ and Sterner had 34½. If the Sugarloaf vote was reversed, giving Sterner two delegates instead of Campbell the convention vote would have stood Campbell 37½, Sterner, 35½. Under the facts a successful effort could not have been made to throw out the south Conyngham vote, which gave Campbell two delegates, but granting it could have been done, it would have made a tie vote of 35½, and under the rules Campbell would have been nominated, having received a majority of the popular vote. Moore's two votes, we are informed, would have been equally divided.

We print below several cards from the persons interested, and from all the evidence, direct or circumstantial, the charge of corruption is entirely annihilated. The "Republican" now must either substantiate its charge, or admit that its article was entirely false.

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT.

Mess. Eds:—The rumor printed in the *Republican* of last week, that the vote of Sugarloaf had been changed in my favor, by the payment of two hundred dollars, is absolutely false, so far as I am concerned. No change in the return was made by me, nor by any one for me, nor was any money or other valuable thing offered or paid or promised by me, nor by any one else with my knowledge or consent, to any delegate or delegates or other person from Sugarloaf or elsewhere, for such a purpose. This malicious falsehood, no doubt, originated in the fertile brain of a defeated candidate, who, I am informed, has been conferring lately with the editor of the *Republican*, and who would not hesitate to do all in his power to disintegrate the party and defeat the whole Democratic ticket, in order to satisfy his thirst for revenge.

Yours, &c.,
C. H. Campbell.

Cole's Creek, Aug. 31, 1887.

The charge of the Bloomsburg "Republican" of last week against the delegates of Sugarloaf township to the late Democratic convention is utterly untrue. It was with reluctance that I accepted the position of Judge of Elections, after being chosen by the Democratic citizens, who were present at the delegate meeting. After the election board was organized some of my friends proposed to use my name for delegate. I consented, and was elected. When the polls closed and the tickets were all counted the sums total were carried out by the clerk and C. H. Campbell received thirty-eight votes and G. W. Sterner received thirty-six votes. The return paper was then handed to me and I put it in my pocket, and it was in my possession, and no one saw it from Saturday evening of the delegate meeting, until it was taken from my pocket on the morning of the convention and handed to F. P. Billmeyer, at his office in Bloomsburg. The result of the election was announced to the bystanders on Saturday evening as soon as the tickets were all counted, and it was understood by all that C. H. Campbell had two more votes than G. W. Sterner. The return paper never was changed or altered by any one, and it was handed to the officers of the convention as written out by the clerk at the delegate meeting. On my way to Bloomsburg on the morning of the convention I did not stop at Orangeville. The whole article in the "Republican," which alludes to the Sugarloaf returns, is a malicious falsehood of the deepest dye. Jacob H. Fritz.

Cole's Creek, Aug. 31, 1887.

I was elected delegate to the Democratic convention, but was not at the polls when the returns were counted, on the Saturday of the late delegate meeting; had left for home about four o'clock. From the information that I received, the Sugarloaf returns were made out correctly and announced on the evening of the delegate meeting that C. H. Campbell had thirty-eight votes, and G. W. Sterner, thirty-six votes. That the returns were never changed or altered, and were handed to officers of the convention as made out at the delegate meeting. On my way to the convention I did not see the other delegates until I was in Bloomsburg. The article published in the "Republican" of last week, in reference to the Sugarloaf returns, is a malicious libel, and the people of a township that has always conducted their elections, perhaps, more honestly than any other in the county, will not rest under such a charge.

J. M. Larish.

Cole's Creek, Aug. 31, 1887.

The charge in the Bloomsburg "Republican" of last week that the Sugarloaf delegates to the Democratic convention were detained at Orangeville for three or four hours and that there the true return papers were abstracted and that a fraudulent one was made up and substituted, is a base falsehood. The whole article which alluded to the Sugarloaf returns is a malicious lie made out of the whole cloth. I was elected by the citizens as clerk at the delegate meeting and in the evening after the tickets were counted and the sums total for each candidate were carried out it was found that C. H. Campbell had thirty-eight votes and G. W. Sterner had thirty-six votes. The returns were true and correct were never changed or altered at Orangeville or any other place and were handed to the officers of the convention as made out at the delegate meeting. I did not see the return paper at Orangeville neither did I see the other delegates at that place. Let the "Republican" name his "reliable authority" and have *him* answer for his willful and deliberate falsehood. Is it true that the strong imagination of a defeated candidate conceived the idea of fraud which was nursed and matured by an opposite party until it grew into a base fabrication? Can a Democrat afford to join with the opposite ranks in the diversion and overthrow of his own party?

Z. L. Kile.

We the undersigned citizens of Sugarloaf township were present at the late Democratic delegate meeting and saw the return papers during the counting of the tickets and after the sums total carried out for each candidate and we took a copy of the result from the return paper after the sums total had been carried out. C. H. Campbell had thirty-eight votes and G. W. Sterner had thirty-six votes.

The article in the "Republican" of last week in reference to changing of the returns is a base lie. The returns as handed in at the convention were the same as we saw at the time the count was completed and the polls closed.

Albert Cole.
Norman Cole.

Aug. 31, 1887.

Mess. Eds:—The *Republican* of last week surprised everybody by endeavoring to create the impression that at the late Democratic delegate election in Sugarloaf township there was a fraudulent return.

The *Republican* should endeavor to get at the facts before it publishes the imaginations of defeated candidates. The vote of Sugarloaf was honestly counted and honestly returned by honest Democrats, which the editor of the *Republican* could have easily learned, if he wished to. But he grasps at groudless rumors with a great relish and speaks of the south Conyngham return as "fraudulent."

This assertion is false and this same editor who evinces so much concern about Democratic politics (even though he was a prominent factor in the disgraceful proceedings of the late Republican convention) could have learned from such citizens as Hon. C. G. Murphy and John P. Hannon, Esq., that the south Conyngham vote was counted *twice* by the election board in the presence of witnesses and both times tallied the same, to-wit: 21 for Sterner and 53 for Campbell. But the *Republican* does not show any desire to get at the exact facts in regard to Democratic primaries.

If it would do so, not only the Democrats, but Republicans as well, would place more reliance in its columns. Fair Play.

Mess. Eds:—It is alleged that while the delegates from Sugarloaf were in Orangeville on Tuesday morning, the day of the Democratic Convention, the original return sheet of the primary election was *abstracted* and another return substituted in its place, giving two delegates to Campbell and one to Sterner. How absurd this charge is? The abstraction of the original and substitution of a fraudulent return, in the manner alleged, could only have been successfully accomplished by the collusion of the three delegates and the Judge and Clerk of the primary election, and then with the risk of detection from having given out the returns on the Saturday, Sunday or Monday previous. Observer.

Eds. Columbian:—In the issue of the *Republican* of August 25, is an article under the caption of "Is it True," (and right here let us say we do not believe the editor of the *Republican* thinks it true) charging the delegates of Sugarloaf township with falsifying the returns of Sugarloaf township. The article charges that the returns from Sugarloaf were detained at Orangeville for three or four hours and then and there the true returns were abstracted and false ones substituted, and this was done by the payment of two hundred dollars. The *Republican* claims it has reliable authority as a basis for these allegations. Why do they not say who paid the two hundred dollars and who received it? We think before they are through with this matter they will find their authority the reverse of reliable. There is no foundation at all for the report. The truth is no one in Orange knew then that the result of the primaries depended upon Sugarloaf township, and so no one in particular interested themselves in the returns from that township. The delegate from Sugarloaf, carrying the returns from that township, passed through our town about 2 a. m., but did not stop at Orangeville at all.

The article is false and untrue, from beginning to end, and the only marvel is why a reputable paper, such as the *Republican* claims to be, would publish such a senseless and ridiculous article. For they must not suppose the voters and their representatives from Sugarloaf are fools and do not know the law in the case and the penalties, provided the article is a reflection on the honesty and character of the delegates from Sugarloaf and the friends of Campbell from Orange, and as one of the latter, we pronounce the charge a malicious lie.

We think we know where the report originated and have only this to say, that *Pet* has, "if such were possible," only lowered himself, in the estimation of the voters of Orange, by the publication of this article, after being fairly defeated in the convention. A Subscriber.

Orangeville, Pa., Aug. 29, 1887.

Facts About Oysters.

PROMISE OF AN UNUSUALLY SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

The oyster season, which opened Thursday, promises to be the most successful in the history of oyster culture. Reports from the oyster beds indicate a supply never before equalled and planters expect a rich harvest.

The best kind of oysters to make their appearance within the week are the Shrewsburys, fat, plump, and delicious; Rockaways and Freeports. The season for Bluepoints does not open until September 15, as there is a local law prohibiting the gathering of oysters from Great South bay before that date. It may be remarked that the name "Bluepoint" is used by dealers for convenience as a term for any small oysters to be eaten on the half shell; but the real genuine Bluepoints from Great South bay, when in good condition, are considered the finest for eating on the half shell.

Prices for oysters will remain about the same as for the last few years. The estimated number of oysters used last year was 4,000,000,000. Of these 65 per cent. was from the Maryland and Virginia oyster beds, the remainder from New York. The Southern oysters are not as good as those that grow in Northern waters. It is customary every year to transplant young oysters from Virginia to Prince's bay, but the improvement is scarcely perceptible. There is a great trade of seed oysters between New York and the Pacific coast. Strangely enough they do not grow naturally in the Pacific, but oysters transplanted there will breed and thrive as well as on the Atlantic.

Despite the large increase of oysters within the last few years, due to the method of planting oyster beds, the supply is steadily decreasing in proportion to the demand. This is one of the problems at present engaging the attention of planters.

North Carolina promises to be the great oyster producing centre of the future. The legislature of that state has adopted laws bearing upon their culture similar to those of New York. The climate and natural advantages derived from the large number of inlets, bays and sounds, which indent that coast, are regarded as very favorable for oyster culture.

A new association, called The Oyster Dealers' and Planters' association, has been incorporated, its object being the protection of oyster dealers and oyster beds, as well as to decide and arbitrate difficulties between planters regarding the boundaries of their respective beds—a subject about which they are always quarrelling. It is a state association and its province extends over the oyster beds of New York.

Its membership numbers about 3,000 dealers and planters interested in oyster culture.

The association will seek also to regulate the market price of oysters, and the size of oyster baskets, making a uniform scale for all. In the last competition has been sharp, and dealers have cut prices right and left, thus making the profits from the business very small as a rule.

A Clear Complexion.

How can you expect a clear complexion when the blood is full of impurities and the stomach clogged? The blood becomes impure because the liver does not act properly and work off the poison from the system, and the certain results are blotches, pimples and eruptions. Purify the blood with Simmons Liver Regulator, and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels, and then the skin will become clear.

MARRIED.

SHELHAMMER—POTTS.—On Saturday, August 27, 1887, at the Reformed parsonage, in Orangeville, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. W. E. Shelhammer to Miss Jane Potts, both of Fowlersville.

DIED.

MARTZ.—In Orangeville, Sunday, August 28, 1887, Mrs. Mary Martz, aged 76 years.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, August 29, 1887.

What is going on at Wanamaker's? More than you dream if you watch the thermometer. Bargains bring buyers.

Don't forget that the Store will close at 1 P. M. on Saturday.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

25¢ A BOTTLE.

SALVATION OIL

KILLS PAIN

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Just in at I. W. Hartman & Son's 2500 yds more of that cheap silk velvet ribbon, 2¼ inch 10c., 1½ inch 8c., 1 inch 6c., ⅞ inch 5c., ½ inch 4c.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

Shipping tags, with or without strings at the Columbian office.

I. W. Hartman & Son's new dress goods department is now open with the finest line of cashmere, Henrietta cloths and all the colors of dress cloths, &c., &c.

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M'KILLIP, Photographer & Crayon Artist, Bloomsburg, Pa. Fine Cabinet Portraits, only $3 a dozen. Instantaneous Process used.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Do not be induced to take some other preparation when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's, which is peculiar.

Give Them a Chance!—That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and chocked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed

Feminine Superstitions.

SOME NOTEWORTHY ILLUSTRATIONS—QUEER SIGNS AND PORTENTS.

I noticed a neat, modest-looking young lady pushing her way along in the crowd on Kearny street the other day, and was surprised to see so much spirit manifested by a girl of her dainty appearance. When she met several ladies she would crowd closely to the street edge or the wall, but when men came along she marched boldly between them. Calling the attention of another lady to her strange manner, she said:

"Oh, I always do that, too. I understand it; she's superstitious."

"How is that?" I asked.

"Well, you see it brings good luck to separate men, when you meet them, but nothing breeds misfortune so surely as to divide two women on the street."

I looked to see if she were jesting, but saw at once that a judge could not be more serious.

"And do you believe that nonsense?" I asked.

"Why, I s'pose it's foolish," she answered, "but I know if I ever do it something happens. Now, just yesterday I was with another lady and was ashamed to turn out, and we went right between two women, and at dinner I swallowed a toothpick and came near choking to death."

"But you didn't die," I suggested.

"No, but I was awfully scared."

That evening I went to a party and tried to find out the pet superstition of each girl I danced with. And they all have them. One wouldn't go under a leaning ladder, another would be sure of becoming ill if she saw the moon over her left shoulder, another would not read an epitaph for fear of losing her memory. One girl told me she could stop a dog's howl any time by taking off her shoe and spitting in it. In drawing her kerchief from her bosom a narrow slip of paper fluttered to the ground, on which were some hieroglyphics. "Oh, my charm!" she exclaimed. I supposed she had lost an article of jewelry, and was searching about for it when she seized upon the scrap of paper as though it were a deed to a San Diego corner lot. My curiosity was aroused, and she explained that it was a charm insuring success in undertakings, purchased by her at a great price from an Egyptian fortune teller in Paris, and that its possession alone amounted to nothing, but it must be put into the pocket or in the bosom of a dress during the recital of an Egyptian verse. If one failed to remember that, however, the Lord's prayer might be substituted.

In the midst of an entrancing waltz with one lady she suddenly paused and pressed her hand spasmodically to her upper lip.

"What is it?" I asked.

"I was so afraid I should sneeze," she remarked, "I wouldn't for anything to-night."

"Why to-night more than any time?"

"Oh, it's Friday, and 'sneeze on Friday, sneeze to your sorrow.' And it comes true, too, if I ever do forget. Did you never hear the rhyme—

Sneeze on Monday, sneeze for danger;
On Tuesday for a stranger,
On Wednesday for a letter,
On Thursday for something better,
On Friday for your sorrow,
On Saturday, company to-morrow.

"I always try to sneeze on Saturday," she added naively.

I have taken notes since then, and I find there is not one of the sweet creatures that has not her pet superstitious whim. I have a little friend on Van Ness avenue who would go to church with her sealskin jacket wrong side out, if by any improbability she happened to get it on that way, rather than incur the bad luck sure to overtake her by taking it off to change it. I know a girl on Fourteenth street, in Oakland, who becomes quite radiant when her dressmaker is obliged to rip a seam she has just sewed, as she is sure she will live to wear the garment out. I remember visiting a ranch where bees were kept and the hostess telling me the honey was a failure that year on account of their neglecting to rap on the bee-house to tell the occupants that her father had died. "He died very suddenly," she said, pathetically, "and the surprise and hurry and all we forgot all about it until daylight, and it was too late then, for he'd been dead four hours, and the bees must be told within the hour or you'll lose 'em all, and sure enough we did."

In Cincinnati a beautiful young saleswoman in a dry-goods house went fearlessly into the family of a wealthy banker and nursed three adults through a siege of small-pox, although she had never had the disease, because there was superstition in her family that those born between such and such hours under the planet Uranus should never lose their beauty while they lived. She took the large sum of money she thus earned, for the banker was grateful and lavish, and with it she and her brother went to Kansas City, where they invested it in real estate, made money in the venture, came out here and to-day are among our well-to-do citizens. In that case superstition paid better than in the instance of the jealous bridesmaid who recently threw rice after the carriage containing the bridal couple in St. Louis and wounded the bride in the eyes so that she had to keep bandages on them for forty-eight hours.

Actress are said to have their little vagaries in this line, like the rest of their sex. While Adelaide Neilson was playing Juliet in Haverly's Theatre she broke her dressing glass in the greenroom. Another was brought and the lady who played the Nurse broke that, while the Romeo of the company stepped on a small handglass and broke it. "I wonder which of us will go first," said Adelaide, pale to her lips; "for you know the breaking of a mirror means sure death." And an actress who was present that night looked grave as she told it to me. "Of course," she added, "as a general thing one doesn't believe much in it, but it was strange that Neilson, Romeo and the Nurse were all dead inside of eight months."—*San Francisco Post.*

Mrs. Boodle (to salesman in underwear department): "Have you any gauze ladies' vests?"

Salesman (with a ten-dollar smile): "No, madam, but we have ladies' gauze vests."

"Keep 'em, then!" she answered snappingly, as she bolted for the door, and since his discharge the salesman has decided not to try to sell dry goods and educate the human race at the same time.—*Epoch.*

A blind man at Todsburg, Tex., has such a delicate touch that he can play cards by feeling the points of the spots with his finger ends.

Susquehanna Centennial.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND CELEBRATION BY THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY.

In the fall of 1787 the first settler in the territory which now comprises Susquehanna county erected his rude log house on a high bank overlooking the picturesque Susquehanna river at Hallstead, Pa., a pretty and prosperous town, which was formerly called Great Bend Village. One hundred years have rolled by and now the prosperous and intelligent people of Susquehanna county propose to celebrate the centennial of that event in a manner worthy of the splendid county in which they reside. On the first day of July last George A. Post, in the Montrose *Democrat*, gave an interesting review of the history of the county and urged that the centennial should be celebrated at Hallstead, where the first log cabin was built.

The proposition was received with universal favor and a convention was called to meet at Montrose, which took the preliminary steps towards making the affair one of the most successful and entertaining celebrations of the kind ever held in the country. As soon as the enterprising people of Hallstead learned that the convention had selected their town for the great event they showed that the honor had been worthily bestowed. Within a very short time after the decision of the convention was made known for the purpose of raising a centennial fund, subscription books were circulated under the direction of L. B. Crook and Mrs. G. W. Capwell, and within two days the name of every man, woman and child within the limits of the borough of Hallstead could be seen on the list. This is the first instance in the history of this country where such a complete subscription list has been made, and it demonstrates beyond the peradventure of a doubt that if the rest of Susquehanna county shows one-half as much patriotism and public spirit in preparing for the centennial as Hallstead already has done, it will be an event long to be remembered.

More than this, although the celebration will not take place until about the middle of October, the enterprising inhabitants of Hallstead, through the kindness of Peter Osterhout, a farmer residing not far from the borough, secured an old moss grown log house, almost the counterpart of the first cabin erected in the county, and they have placed it in the very spot where the first home of the first county settler, Strong, was built. A few steps from the cabin Strong dug a well, which, in after years, was neglected and finally covered up. This well was opened as soon as the centennial log house was erected and to the surprise of all was found in excellent condition. A very quaint old well curb and long sweep have been constructed, and all of the centennial visitors will have an opportunity of quenching their thirst at the first well dug in Susquehanna county. Several great pine stumps have been brought down from the mountains and planted about the cabin, and altogether its quaint and picturesque appearance carries the mind easily back to those rude days when the sturdy pioneer braved the dangers of the wilderness in order to make for himself and his children a fireside and a home.

The success of the centennial is already assured. The question now is, how can Hallstead and her sister borough, Great Bend, take care of and properly entertain the vast crowds which will gather there during the three days allotted to the great event? The Governor of Pennsylvania and his staff will be there, and the Governor is to address the people. Galusha A. Grow, the best loved son of the county, will talk to the people; Judge McCallum will deliver the historical address, William Walter Phelps, Congressman Foran, author of "The Other Side;" Judge Williams, probably the next Supreme Judge of the State; C. C. Carpenter, ex-Governor of Iowa, all natives of Susquehanna county, and many other distinguished gentlemen will lend their presence to the occasion and help to make it a grand success. An old and wellknown character in the county will give an hour of interesting personal reminiscences concerning the earlier days. A poem will be prepared by a distinguished poet. A remnant of the Tuscarora Indians, now living on a reservation in New York will plant their picturesque wigwams near the famous three apple trees on the banks over the river where their forefathers held their great councils, discussing and deciding questions of great moment to the tribe whose village was near by and the remains of whose cemetery can still be seen.

A large exhibition building will be fitted up, in which everything of antiquity relating to the county and many things which will prove by contrast its remarkable growth and progress, will be exposed to the public view. Games, races and sports of all kinds will be carefully arranged for the amusement of the people, and the illumination of old Manatowana and the display of fireworks will be worthy of the great event. Hallstead has a grave responsibility. She certainly has made a splendid start. May she continue worthy to the finish, with the enthusiastic support of the entire county.

The Pump Snake.

ITS USEFULNESS OUT WEST AS A CO-OPERATIVE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Mount Vernon (Dakota) Letter to Chicago Tribune.

In Central Dakota, on the "Missouri bottoms," there exists one of nature's strangest freaks. The settlers term it the "pump snake." How it came there and where it came from is yet unknown. It first made its appearance in Emmons county in the spring of 1886. A full grown pump snake measures about sixteen feet in length and about three inches in diameter. They are of gregarious habits, roaming the prairies in large herds, as many as three hundred having been counted in a single flock. In dissecting one of these reptiles there is found a tube which extends from the roof of the jaw to the extremity of the tail and terminating in an opening. The tube is about two inches in diameter and lined with a tough, yielding substance similar to rubber. The pump snake is easily trained to answer to the call of man. The inhabitants in this section trap them in large numbers.

A farmer on Cat Tail creek has a flock of twenty pump snakes trained to a remarkable degree of proficiency. At the blast of a whistle the snakes assemble on the banks of the creek. The leader (there is always a leader to a herd of these snakes, who is elected by two-thirds majority), dashes into the water of the creek, leaving only the extremeties of its tail on the bank. Another snake immediately grasps the end of the leader's tail in his jaws, a third snake takes hold of the second snake's tail in a similar manner, and so until there is a continuous line of snakes joined end on end, extending to the water throughs in the the cattle yards, 300 feet away. The leading snake commences to swallow or pump the waters of the creek, which passes through the long line of snakes as it would through a hose, and falls in a heavy stream into the trough.

This agriculturist told of an extraordinary circumstance which occurred a short time ago. While working in the field near his home he observed flames issuing from the roof of his barn. Wild with excitement he hurried to the burning building only to see that it was a hopeless task for himself alone to attempt to extinguish the flames. In despair he gazed on the work of destruction; suddenly he heard a loud rustling in the tall grass, whence issued his heard of pump snakes on the run. The leader hurled himself into the creek, the rest instantly adjusting themselves head and tails from the creek to the burning building. The last snake, standing on its head, waved its long and flexible body, from the tail end of which issued a stream of water that was thrown with terrific force on the burning building. Back and forth dashed the tail-end of that living hose, squirting the water where it would do the most good, while the loud pumping of the leader could be heard above the roar of the conflagration. Within fifteen minutes the last spark was out. Then, and not until then, did the pump snakes quit work. They were completely exhausted, the leader having fainted away. The main part of the building and its contents were saved, thanks to the presence of mind of these wonderful snakes.

Farm Gleanings.

Beasts with small chests do not fatten readily and are very susceptible to disease.

The color of pure Devon cattle is red, varying from a rich dark to a chestnut.

The successful establishment of creameries and cheese factories in Mississippi and other Southern States has given a new impetus to dairy interests in the South.

Rotation in crops is the surest and safest plan in farming, and when one or two years of pasture shall be included in the rotation the benefits will be still greater.

The annual honey crop is about 100,000,000 pounds, and its value is probably about $10,000,000. This would give for the annual value of the production of honey and beeswax about $16,000,000.

Cleanliness and condition will not prevent swine plague when animals are exposed to it, but it will decrease the risk of disease. The sanitary condition of animals needs looking after just as much as it does for people to preserve health.

While horned cattle are always profitable to raise, a flock of sheep is equally or more profitable. Both cattle and sheep have a place on the farm, and that is the best farm, and the owner is the best farmer, where both animals are found side by side.

The more important point in making pigs profitable is to make them useful. To a limited extent this is done by making the pig a scavenger for the removal of refuse that would otherwise become even more offensive than when it passes through the pig.

Men say the seasons have changed, that we have more frequent and more sure droughts than we had forty years ago. Yes, to be sure. But we have about three feet of rainfall annually and are too stupid to save it as we might, and save our crops as well.

For growing cucumbers, squashes or similar plants put sawdust or rotten wood about them. Those who have never tried cucumbers on strong bushy stakes like pea sticks will be surprised to note how they enjoy it. Tomatoes do better trained to stout sticks than any other way.

Meadows that have ceased to give good crops may be renewed cheaply by turning the sod soon after cutting, then harrow thoroughly at intervals of a fortnight, and before the autumn rains reseed with timothy and such other varieties of grass as may be suited to soil and situation.

All kinds of honey plants are not favorable to all locations; the basswood will not grow where it is wet and marshy. In such places willow, golden rod and Spanish-needles grow abundantly, and in such localities bees may have very little surplus in the early part of the season, while in autumn they will have every cell filled with the most delicious honey.

The famous cow Electa, for which her owner, A. J. Cowan, of Venango county, Pa., once refused $10,000, was sold by him to an Oil City butcher the other day for $50, she having been ruined by overfeeding. Although this cow stood at the head of all milk producers in this country a few years ago, her pedigree was never known. She came to Cowan's family as an estray.

The expensive tools necessary to successful farming soon wear out unless well taken care of. A little thoughtful care in housing tools when not in use will result in many dollars saved. During the season of use, when housing is hardly practicable, whenever work ceases for a day, a canvas cover to throw over a self-binder or thrashing machine will pay for its cost many times over.

An exchange remarks that a poor, neglected flock can be brought up by proper care and feed, and made to improve from year to year, but great care must be exercised in the selection of rams. In breeding it is not necessary, but it is much better than selecting a poor, scrawny, ill-bred ram from another strain. A long-legged, long-necked, thin-wooled buck is dear property at any price.

Wheat fed whole to laying fowls, and wheat screenings or cracked wheat fed to young fowls, have always produced the most desirable results, though it must be remembered that they must be fed in the same quantities as corn, or preparations of corn. The tendency of wheat is to produce a healthy growth, feed the muscular tissues, and aid materially in causing the hens to lay often and rich eggs.

As small letters hurt the sight, so do small matters him that is too much intent upon them.

Hay Fever is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat. An acid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.

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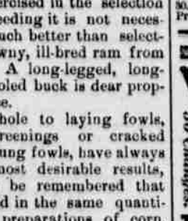

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Letters from the above persons, giving full details, will be sent on application.

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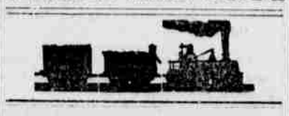
RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.
TIME TABLE.
In effect May 20, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.
EASTWARD,
9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.
1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.
8.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.35 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
WESTWARD.
5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), to Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.
9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.
12.56 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.
5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.
9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.
THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.
Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.
New York Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.
Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.00 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.30 p. m. with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Erie Mail leaves New York 5.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.30 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.
SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.
(Daily except Sunday.)
Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.
Wilkes-Barre accom. leaves Sunbury 2.53 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 3.31; Wilkes-Barre, 4.05 p m.
Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 7.55 p. m
Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m
Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 4.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p.m
Catawissa accom. leaves Scoopcock 5.05 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 5.30 p m; Sunbury, 6.25 p m.
SUNDAY ONLY.
Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.
Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.30 p. m., Sunbury, 7.20 p. m.
CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent
aug13-13t

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